

No. 5334. 號四十三百三千五第 日三十月一十年戌甲治國 HONGKONG, MONDAY, 21<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER, 1874. 一拜禮 號一十二月二十英 港香 (Price \$2½ per Month.)

第五千三百三十四號

THOS. G. GLOVER,  
At 12 noon,  
Pieces of Ground, with Coal Godowns.

**JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO  
CALIFORNIA.**

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for  
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition;  
Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; La-  
Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safe  
Fuses. [ly. 925 June 15

R. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchi.  
T. G. LINSTAD.  
1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

Messrs. CALDWELL and BREERTON, Solicitors,  
of the Representatives of the late ALEXANDER  
MACDONALD.  
J. M. ARMSTRONG  
Auctioneer  
2044 Hongkong, 5th December, 1874.

td 1777 Hongkong, 27th October, 1874  
**NOW ON SALE.**  
**BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE**  
**PORT for the year 1873. Price 1s**

DAVID GORSAR & SO  
Merchant Navy  
Navy Boiled  
Long Flax  
Crown } CANVAS.

		Es "Sindh," 4th December, 1874.	
NS'	PJL in triangle,	} ...	3 cases Draper.
	5884/5886		
	GM in diamond		
	J N 1005		
YW	...	...	22 bales Cotton.



ought of as often as is required by duty and circumstances of human life. But when reason is strongly cultivated the imagination

reason is already converted and enlarged, and may safely follow its own end, and do its best, to make life pleasant and lovely inside the castle, in balance on the fortifications raised and maintained by reason round the outward bounds. But "all these things are said" in vain, so long as they are offered in confirmation of the doctrine that the cultivation of a certain "tendency in the imagination" (which, as we have said, means really the cultivation of hope) with respect to the unknown future, "provided it is *ex pari passu* with the cultivation of severe reason" (which it cannot do), "has no necessary tendency to pervert the judgment." Nothing can avail to give strength or credit to a doctrine of which, as we have already said,

Every philosopher before Mr. Mill has maintained the contrary, and which the every day experience of our own minds is sufficient to refute. But, the doctrine in question, if it finds no support in the philosophy of the human mind, will be warmly disclaimed by theologians; for, in fifth, it contains a principle of the highest value to their use. The practices which Mr. Mill openly recommends us, in fact, precisely that which is to be the first object of a skillful proselyting ecclesiastic to encourage in a desired convert. The habit of "cultivating" hope until it reaches the point, where it becomes a permanent inducement in the habit by which

lib is begotten—if, indeed, faith be not itself the transfigured impulse of hope. It is difficult at least in the faith professed by men of great intellect and intellectual integrity, to detect any other substantive elements of life. For what are the origin and constitution of the life exhibited in such a case as the following? Suppose a man to say to Mr. M.H., as men do in effect, "I admit with you that there is on no evidence no assurance whatever of life beyond the grave, but I believe that such a life is reserved for us." What is to be snob of such a celebration as this? Obviously, only one of three things. Either the speaker is telling an

truth, or he is mentally imbecile, or he is using language; either he does not believe as he says he does, or he believes without evidence, which is the same thing as saying that he draws conclusions without premises, or he describes a belief that which is not belief, but some other mental or emotional operation. There are many men to whose cases neither of the first two answers is applicable. They are morally and mentally above the suspicion of such deceit or such fatuity as those answers would impute to them; and it may be said, indeed, that in the case of by far the majority of men whose beliefs are a matter of any

...to the neighbours, the third answer is the only one which can possibly be returned. The evidences exert the same influence over their minds as over the minds of sepiacs, only they do not except the conclusion by calling something belief which is not belief. And this something is not it but the results of that emotional condition which Mr. Mill tells us we are taught to foster by all the means in our power. The most rigorous analysis of this phenomenon from the natural side (and Mr. Mill, as we know, repudiates the supernatural)—the most searching examination of this "belief without evidence"—this "faith" in short falls to

define in it or other element that that of an intense hope, nursed and stimulated until it has outgrown its legitimate restraints, and has empowered the mind and will which have permitted it to develop itself unchecked. All those who are under the definition of this power have either voluntarily or under suggestion committed themselves to the very same process which Mr. KHH has recommended us to adopt. The very language in which he is betrayed in giving us this advice is indeed almost identical with that which is familiar to us in quite another quarter. "The beneficial effect," he says, "that such a home is far from trifling. It makes

human life and nature a far greater thing than the  
 "the feelings, &c. It allays the sense of that  
 "of nature which is so painfully felt without  
 "the exertions and sacrifices of a life  
 "in the formation of a wise and  
 "probable only to disappear from the world  
 "the time has just arrived at which those  
 "world seems about to begin reaping the benefit  
 "of it." We know this language well, and from  
 "whom it most commonly proceeds. It comes  
 "theologians, in fact, the first parallel in the  
 "upon the script and by a proper substitution  
 "of torments might be made applicable to  
 "of torments in regeneration in the world. The

beneficial effect, for instance, of the "independent" press, with regard to the government, the "universe" by an infallible Divine Power is "far from trifling" to many minds. And, accordingly, those who wish to win such minds encourage them to dwell upon what it does there; and that for "life and human betterment"; and therefore desired converts are canonized for the sake of their own edification to wish earnestly that it may be true; then, perhaps, to pray that they may be brought to believe it true; and the final result is since such out of ten we know that ten will believe, and he knows that

the subject of the doctrine of the Church, he is sending himself that he believes the doctrine to be true. Mr. Mill we know, fancies that no such lack danger attends, or need necessarily arise, if he tend, the practice he recommends. He has discovered that the wish is not father to the thought, or that he can limit the conditions under which paternity takes place. We doubt if many persons will be found to agree with him. We are very strongly of opinion that Monsignor Oppeil or Archbishop Manning would say nothing better than that Mr. Mill's counsels should be widely and generally followed, and that an increasing number of themselves to criticise.

On the whole, then, we repeat that the final judgment on these Essays must be deeply unfavourable to Mr. Mill as a philosopher. For Mr. Mill, indeed, as a man, the case may be plausible.

be reversed and what he loses in one direction he gains in another. The Essays may, as the Autobiographer says, have been written, win over to him many minds, but the intellectual aspect of his character has hitherto been unimpaired. The later like the earlier work presents a pathetic and in many respects a winning picture of an ardent, tender, femininely sensitive man, beating against the bars of an iron intellect. Those who look for this will find it; those who look for more or other than this will be disappointed. And from Mr. Mill we have a right to expect both other and more than this. More

least, or less. For it was no part of his nature  
a thinker to venture into the region which  
has penetrated. We have the poets to give  
voice to the dumb yearnings which no philoso-  
pher has yet taught man the secret of appealing  
to interpret his wisal longing for le know-  
not what, and his adence he knows not why  
and to the poets that have right well  
been left. Mr. Mill had the reputation of  
philosopher, and philosophers if they touch  
such subjects at all; must do so in  
different mood with a different hand. They  
cannot, of course, put off their humanity;  
must feel like other men; but it still remains

their first and only function to censor, and use their first and clearest duty not to mistake feeling for thought. This, at least, we had a right to demand from him, and in this Mr. Mill failed. He has offered us a "philosophy" of man's relation to the unknown future; and when we come to examine it we find that it is really a "statement of that mode of regarding the unknown future which is least painful to the sensitive mind." Sensitive minds have always found out-of-the-secret for themselves, and have applied it to relieve mental pain without every suspecting themselves of philosophy. Many of them, however, know well enough that

It is a mere anodyne and not a narcotic, and the teacher will question the philosophy of the teacher who tells them otherwise as they would question the science of the physician who prescribed a dose of anæsthetics.

The man who will suit you to a hair's breadth—the wigmaker.

When is seasoning like a frivolous occupation?—When too much thyme (time) is given to it.

**HOW TO KEEP YOUR OWN COUNSEL.**—Get into a Chancery suit, and you will never get out of him.

It is suggested that aeromats would make good police officers, as they are accustomed taking people up.

Major-General Slade, formerly of the Royal Engineers, and an old Peninsula officer, died recently in the 39th year of his age.

**TEACHING FRIGATES**—If you want to teach a dog arithmetic tie up one of his paws, and he will put down three and carry one every time.

100







14.00 a 14.50  
14.50 a 15.00

10

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100

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.					
Chase	Master	Pw. Mag.	353	Harbour Master	
Fort William	Purchase	1000	P. & O. Co.	Water Police	
John Adam	Stroud	Hulk	318		

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CRINA SQUADRON.					
Name.	Rig.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Avon	double sq. gun vs.	120		Comdr. Powlett	Canton
Challenger	double sq. gun vl.	17	400	Captain T. E. Smith	Hongkong
Charybdis	double sq. gun vl.	8	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Singapore
Cornwall	double sq. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. Hon. Dawson	Shanghai
Dart	double sq. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. R. H. Harris	Hongkong
Edith	double sq. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. O. B. Buckle	Canton
Frolic	double sq. gun vl.	4	120	Com. W. Stewart	Amy
Growler	double sq. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. T. H. Hayes	Singapore
Hart	double sq. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Cameron	Hongkong
Hornet	double sq. gun vl.	4	120	Capt. W. Arthur	Hongkong
Iron Duke	double sq. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Theobald	Foochow
Kestrel	double sq. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Hongkong
Messias	double sq. gun vl.	4	120	Capt. M. J. Thomson	Tientsin
Milaga	double sq. gun vl.	4	120	Lieut. Comr. Paul	Shanghai
Moderate	double sq. gun vl.	4	120	Comr. Singleton	Japan
Mosquito	double sq. gun vl.	4	120	Lieut. Comr. D. Mitto	Nagasaki
Ringdove	double sq. gun vl.	4	120	Captain St. John	Hankow
Singer	double sq. gun vl.	4	120	Capt. R. H. Woolcombe	Kobe
Sylvia	double sq. gun vl.	4	120	Comr. F. Stirling	Nagasaki
Thalia	double sq. gun vl.	4	120	Comr. J. E. Parish	Hongkong
Thistle	double sq. gun vl.	4	120		Hongkong
Victor Emmanuel	Receiving ship	2	600		

YOKOHAMA.					
In port on 27th November, 1874.					
Donaghishire	Williams	Brit. bk	388	Order	
Dogenno	Barlow	Brit. bk	450	J. P. von Harst	
Glamorganshire	Richies	Brit. sh	895	Wilton & Robison	
Harville	Over	Brit. bk	468	Wilton & Robison	
Lancel	Davies	Brit. bk	490	Wilkin & Robison	
Myrtle	Poley	Amer. sh	83	Captain	
Parsonio	Abbot	Brit. bk	369	Captain	

MANILA.					
In port on 11th December, 1874.					
Celima	Dut. bk	360	G. V. P. Patel & Co		
Clavina	Span. bg	246	F. Manos		
Extra Loring	Amer. bk	110	Lawrence Stargis		
Pepla	Span. bk	269	Z. L. de Aldecoa		
Pepla	Span. sh	167	F. Reyes		
Romero	Brit. bk	460	Smith, Bell & Co		
Rosa	Span. sh	823	Castillo Hernandez		
Scoloo	Amer. sh	368	Ker & Co.		

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.					
Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Class.	Captain.	
Bogstær	Rue corvette	2200		Shut-off	
Dang-wee	Ann. gun-boat	250		O'Sullivan	

Davidson	Brit. bk	381	Swenson & Co		
Conqueror	Brit. bk	322	Morris, Lewis & Co		
Conqueror	Brit. bk	414	Morris, Lewis & Co		
Conqueror	Brit. bk	404	Nis Muller		
Conqueror	Amer. sh	447	Russell & Co		
Conqueror	Brit. sh	298	Lane, Crawford & Co		
Conqueror	Brit. bk	75	Aug. Heard & Co		
Conqueror	Brit. bk	201	J. S. Baran		
Conqueror	Brit. bk	542	Adamson, Bell & Co		
Conqueror	Brit. sh	556	Frazier & Co		
Conqueror	Amer. sh	388	Bourjau & Co		
Conqueror	Amer. sh	862	Russell & Co		
Conqueror	Dut. sh	185	Stevens & Co		
Conqueror	Brit. sh	856	Order		
Conqueror	Brit. sh	285	J. S. Baran		
Conqueror	Brit. sh	798	Drysdale, Klinger & Co		
Conqueror	Amer. bk	473	Fraz & Co		
Conqueror	Brit. sh	253	Gihnan & Co		
Conqueror	Brit. bk	581	M. H.A. Beer		

Printed and Published by WILLIAM H. BARR, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.